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Equal Rights

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender

THE MARCH OF THE STATES TOWARD EQUAL RIGHTS

NOTES OF THE WEEK

American Women in English Periodical.

UNDER the title "1848-1923," Crystal Eastman, who is a member of the editorial board of EQUAL RIGHTS, describes for *Time and Tide* of July 27 the National Woman's Party's seventy-fifth Equal Rights anniversary celebration at Seneca Falls and, in the same issue, under the caption "Powers and Personalities," appears a sketch of Anne Martin of Nevada. Both articles are of unusual interest.

Eight Women Have Seats in the Dutch Parliament.

THE result of the last election in Holland shows that one woman, Madame Pothuis-Smis, was elected to the Senate, and seven women were elected to seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Of these, Mlle. Suze Groeneweg and Madame de Vries-Bruins are Social Democrats, Mlle. Westerman and Mlle. le docteur Dorp are Liberals, Mlle. Frieda Katz, Madame Bronsweld-Octrunga and Madame Bakker-Vord are Democrats.

Women of France Mourn Loss of Feminist Leader.

THE women of France are mourning the loss of Madame Isabelle Bogelot, whose death is a blow to the National Counsel of French Women, of which she was the honorary president. Madame Bogelot was also for five years the vice-president of the International Council of Women, and was renowned as a feminist.

Woman Stock Broker Successful in Norway.

MISS M. RYNNING is the only woman in Norway who is authorized to conduct a brokerage firm. Miss Rynning during the period of business depression following the end of the World War made a careful study of brokerage conditions and methods in many of the large business centers. She is now conducting her own office in Norway with more than ordinary success.

Grants for Women Sculptors.

IT has been decided, says *The Vote* of July 27, to use the money collected for the Lady Feodora Gleichen Memorial Fund, amounting to over £2000, in giving grants to women sculptors for the purpose of their work. The original object of the fund was to provide studios and materials for women sculptors.

Obey and the Marriage Service.

EDITH PICTON-TURBERVILL, O.B.E., writing in the *Woman's Leader* of London, England, July 13, says:

"Had I been in my own little house in Westminster last week I should doubtless have found time to listen to the discussion in the House of Laity on the suggested amendments to the marriage service, moved by Miss Royden. Situated, however, on a remote and rocky spot in Cornwall, I have contented myself with newspaper reports—and leisure for meditation. The chief amendment to the marriage service was to substitute the words 'Wilt thou love him, comfort him?' for the words 'Wilt thou obey him and serve him?' The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Creighton, and was supported by Lord Selbourne, Lord Parmoor, and many others. However. the House of Laity would have none of it, and though 84 members voted for it, there were 114 opposed, and the amendment was lost.

"It would be easy to dwell on the fact that in the House of Laity the men overwhelmingly outnumber the women, and find in that fact the reason of the rejection of the amendment to leave out the promise to obey. No doubt love of dominance accounts to some extent for the House of Laity's determination to cling to the vow of obedience, and—what is more serious—to insist on a vow being taken at a sacred moment in which there is little or no reality; but it is more than that. In spite of all that is said about the progressive thought of the twentieth century, there is deep seated in the hearts of many people a fear of all change. Men and women who will talk quite progressively when they come to recording a vote continually come down on the side of reaction, and history shows that in Church affairs the reaction point of view can always have an appearance of piety, Scripture being freely quoted to support it. In the discussion, the teaching of St. Paul concerning women rather than the teaching of Christ was dwelt upon.

"Apart from the fact that at one of the most solemn moments of a woman's life, when every word uttered should have the weight of complete sincerity, the bride is compelled to take a vow that all know to be unreal; it may well be mentioned whether a vow of obedience to man or woman is ever right. In religious communities it is common, but in these cases it is easily understood, for the professed sister, monk or nun recognize in the will of the Superior who is dedicated to religion the will of God. Even the most enthusiastic supporter of the vow of obedience in the marriage service would hardly make this claim for every husband. There is a growing sense that the vow it not only useless, for, as Mrs. Creighton said, with the happily married the question of obedience never comes in at all, but that it has within it the elements of that which is actually harmful to both man and woman.

"Perhaps after all the action of the House of Laity is not very material. The bride can, and often does, alter the service to her own and her bridegroom's sense of what is fitting and right, and many clergymen are to be found who recognize the need of change."

English Woman Curator of Reptiles.

MISS JOAN PROCTOR, F.Z.S., F.L.S., has been appointed curator of reptiles at the Zoological Gardens, London, and will assume her duties in the late autumn. Miss Proctor was educated at St. Paul's School for Girls, and, since 1916, has worked in the reptile department at the British Museum, first as voluntary assistant to Dr. Boulenger, and, since his retirement, in charge. She is the author of a large number of papers on the anatomy, classification and habits of reptiles and batrachians, and for many years has kept a private collection of living snakes, frogs and lizards.

ONE hundred and twenty-two Cambridge University students have recently received diplomas of the title of the degree of B. A.

ALICE PAUL

(The following delicate tribute to the character and work of Alice Paul was written especially for EQUAL RIGHTS by Mrs. Frederick Willard Kendall, the gifted wife of the Editor of the Buffalo *Courier*.—EDITOR.)

A low treble across a sleeping world,
Rustle of white garments, a lifted hand,
Moving shadows along the path,
Fragrance of violet banks,
Soft, constant footfalls,
Shimmering of Banners
And watchfires through the dark—
Only a call! The stir! The answer!
But hark the revolution!
Half a world is free!

—*Ada Davenport Kendall.*

Turkish Woman Deputy.

LAFIFITE HANOUM, wife of Kemal Pasha, has received 39 secondary votes, and has been elected to the Grand National Assembly. This is the first time since the days of the Prophet that women in Turkey have been given an actual voice in the Government.

Belgrade's Women Lawyers.

SOON after Mme. Helen Mihailovitch-Djoritch was called to the bar, Jugo-Slavia claimed its second woman lawyer. Mme. Smilya Jovanovitch has passed the examination in jurisprudence, and immediately sent a petition to the Ministry of Justice for the right to practice in Belgrade.

PIONEER MEDICAL WOMEN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

FRESH from the great convention of the National Women's Party, recently concluded at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the suffrage movement in America, Dr. Jennie Van Holland Baker and Dr. Lottie A. Cort, two of the most enthusiastic supporters of the cause, are staying at the King Edward Hotel, in Toronto, according to a dispatch from the *Globe* of that place.

The interview with these two well-known women, as recorded in the *Globe,* was as follows:

"For almost 40 years Dr. Baker and Dr. Cort have been practicing medicine in Brooklyn, and, curiously enough, it was the first incident in their career that led them into the paths of women's suffrage. Just after graduation it so happened that there were two vacancies on the Dispensary Medical Board in their city, and the chairman, being a broad-minded soul, announced his decision to offer the posts to these two young women. Instantly and as one man the 17 other doctors on the board rose up wrathily and delivered an ultimatum, characteristic of the male at that time.

" 'Either you abandon this ridiculous idea or we abandon you,' they cried. But the chairman was adamant and it became a mixed board, composed of two efficient young ladies and 17 newly courteous men.

" 'And they said it was the best Dispensary Board they ever had,' laughed Dr. Cort. 'But not until that happened had we realized what an absolute male autocracy there was; in fact, that one incident has colored our lives and our interests ever since.'

"So much so, indeed, that they have been closely identified with the militant branch of the suffrage movement for many years, and are now members of the National Women's Party and the League of Women Voters—the two organizations which came into existence after the battle of the franchise was victoriously concluded.

It is hard to believe that they ever had been militant suffragettes. Kind, friendly, humorous, even motherly, these two interesting women bear small resemblance to the average mind's picture of the brick-throwing suffragette. Dr. Baker, who is a widow and the elder of the two, and who possesses the keenest pair of brown eyes imaginable, comes by her suffrage tendencies honestly, for her aunt, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, was the very intimate friend and co-worker of Susan B. Anthony, the 'equal rights' pioneer.

" 'Do you belong to a suffrage organization?' demanded Dr. Baker of the interviewer. 'No? Well, you should. And so should every working woman, and every other woman, for that matter, out of gratitude to Susan B. Anthony. I thoroughly believe that the girl in the office and the girl in the factory owe their new status in finance and industry to that wonderful woman. It was she who did the hard, difficult spade-work, and now we are enjoying the fruits of her labor.'

"Dr. Baker wears probably the only ornament ever worn by Susan B. Anthony—a thin gold ring. The story which accompanies it, and which Dr. Baker tells with relish, is as follows: Susan cared little about clothes, except merely to see that they were neat and practical. For instance, when other people were trailing a dozen yards of material over the ground, Susan was wearing her skirts at 'high tide,' as the story-teller put it. And as to jewelry, it simply did not exist as far as Susan was concerned. One day her friend, Dr. Lozier, said: 'Susan, you should have a ring. I'm going to give you a little gold ring, and the only request I'll make is that when you die you pass it on to my niece.'

"The most important piece of women's work to be undertaken immediately in the United States, in Dr. Baker's opinion, is to press for the amendment making it possible for the American-born woman to retain her nationality, even after marriage with a foreigner. That was one of the demands voiced at the first suffrage convention held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., just 75 years ago—and the point has not yet been won. Equal pay for equal work is another advance step which is bound to come, Dr. Baker believes, and, in fact, has come in some instances.

" 'My dear, are you married?' Like a bolt from the clear blue came the query from this little lady, who, when the inevitable answer was faltered out, went on to say, the while patting one's arm affectionately: 'Well, you should be. Every woman should be. But, mind, never, never make the silly mistake of promising to obey, and don't allow yourself to be "given away." Those parts of the marriage service are relics of the dark ages.' "

WHEN IS A CRIME NOT A CRIME?

IT is a matter of extreme gratification to all feminists that during the debate on the Home Office Vote regarding increasing the penalties for assaults on young children, the two women members, Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, supported so ably the effort to secure a fairer measure of justice in these tragic cases. Lady Astor cites a case of a magistrate personally known to her who on the same day sentenced one man to two years' imprisonment for some small theft and another to six weeks' imprisonment for assaulting a little girl of seven. Mrs. Wintringham called attention to the fact that the men who commit these offenses usualy commit them again and again, being repeatedly given light sentences and released, only to assault other children. She urged that such cases be looked upon as mental degenerates and treated accordingly.

Mr. Briant cited a number of cases to show that "the penalties imposed would be ridiculous if they were not tragic in their leniency. We quote from these:

"In a case of indecent assault on a child of nine the penalty was four months' imprisonment. About the same time a man received five months' imprisonment for hanging a Pekingese dog. In another case of assault on a child of six there was a sentence of one month's imprisonment, in another on a child of seven, in which the man who was convicted gave as a reason that the child had given him any amount of encouragement, the total penalty was a fine of £3. * * * There is a case of a child of seven in which the man was only bound over. In another case, in which the child is or was about to become a mother, the sentence was one week's imprisonment."

Needless to say, the magistrates imposing these penalties were men. It is safe to say that there is no sane woman living who would regard a fine of fifteen dollars as adequate punishment for a man's assaulting a child of seven under any conceivable circumstances. American women may say to themselves: "Yes, these are the conditions in England. In our country men have a more rational attitude toward this subject."

Unfortunately, however, the facts do not bear out this comfortable assumption. In one community studied the average penalty imposed for this crime was three months in jail. Moreover, only in a small proportion of the cases was the assailant even brought to trial, the necessary "legal machinery" was lacking.

When one contemplates the hideous nature of this offense and its comparative frequency, it seems almost unbelievable that conditions can be as they really are. It is too terrible. Yet there is no use denying the truth. The best thing is to recognize it and act accordingly.

If men regard this crime as of so little consequence, let women demand representatives of their own sex in the magistrates' courts, on the bench, on the police force, on juries, in the prosecuting attorney's office and in all law-making assemblies.

If ever there were a startling example of the need of the woman's viewpoint in public affairs, it is to be found in these cruel and devastating instances. A crime is a crime in practical fact only when those who make and enforce the law so regard it. Moral truths unregistered in law and custom avail nothing for the protection of innocence.

Equal Rights

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MANY BIRDS WITH ONE STONE

HAVE you ever asked yourself why it is more important to work for Equal Rights than for the hundred and one issues, such as peace, morality, temperance, child-welfare, and so on, that appear so much less academic? Equal Rights is only a principle, an adjunct to Justice as it were; it is not like feeding the hungry, or rescuing young girls, or establishing clinics, or spreading anti-militaristic propaganda. It is so general as to be cold, so cold as to be meaningless to the great majority.

Ah! that is just the point. It is so general that it touches practically every problem in human relations at some corner or other. Equal Rights means the infusion into the social order of the woman's, the mother's, viewpoint. What does that mean? Just this, that when Equal Rights prevails she who pays for human life will have a direct and practical means of protecting and guiding it. Men do not pay for human life, consequently they do not properly evaluate it. Practically every problem that mankind faces today simmers down to the question of the proportional value of human life as opposed to other considerations. War, peace, economic justice, morality, temperance, education, the caste system, prison reform, even old age and mothers' pensions, all of these problems depend in their final analysis upon the value placed on the life and happiness of the individual. If life is of less consequence than business, then let us by all means exchange our young men's lives for oil, or mines, or other concessions. Let us chain our toilers to a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week, if gold and not happiness is the stake at issue. What matters it if thousands of young girls are annually offered up to the moloch of men's lust if a human existence counts for nothing?

At the present time cattle, or even machinery and instruments of destruction, are regarded as of far more moment than men's and women's security and comfort. Hard facts these, but true, and constituting the heart and soul of the feminist movement.

The emancipation of women, their participation in the social, political and economic life of the nation on equal terms with men will mean the releasement of a new and civilizing power that will strike at the roots of war, immorality, economic injustice, social neglect, intemperance and every other evil.

By working for Equal Rights those who desire to improve the present order can kill not only two birds with one stone, but bring down the whole flock of vultures that now fatten on the social body. Just as woman suffrage in its operation touches life at many angles, so the fuller fruition of the feminist movement in Equal Rights will assist toward the solution of all humanity's problems.

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER

ONE of the great impediments to success in all reform movements today is the ever-prevalent desire to accomplish everything by a single gesture. The "get-rich-quick" philosophy permeates altruistic as well as egocentric enterprises. People start out with the idea that because a thing is right it should suffice to call attention to the fact in order to transform the ideal into reality. Then, because the transformation does not take place as per schedule, they become discouraged, blame somebody else, and cease working altogether. This is a common difficulty from which the National Woman's Party is not exempt. There are a thousand people ready to sketch out the highway to victory with broad sweeps of the brush to one who is willing to fill in the slow and painful details.

Yet ultimate victory depends upon the conscientious attention to detail without which no great undertaking is ever accomplished.

We are not counselling patience. Heaven forbid! We are merely advocating sound instead of unsound work. There is no royal road to equal rights, and no seven-league boots available to carry us over the way. We must plod forward step by step if we are ever to arrive. A glorious vision of the ultimate goal is not enough, nor even a plan of the path through the wilderness. These are essential, but even these are vain if doughty spirits are wanting to put one foot after the other for a sufficient length of time.

The situation sums up well in the ancient adage referred to in our caption. Naturally, the most important of all the little "drops" and "grains," from our point of view, are subscriptions for EQUAL RIGHTS. These are needed for a variety of reasons; first, because the general public must be educated as to the significance of the equal rights movement; second, because only through its own journal can the National Woman's Party correctly explain its purposes, methods and ideals; third, because people doing advanced work need to keep in touch with one another in order to maintain their morale; last, and let us state not least, because the financial life of the paper depends mainly upon the grains of support coming in through two-dollar bills.

A movement that is so misunderstood and so misrepresented as the Equal Rights movement is must have a vehicle for self-expression, otherwise it will inevitably be buried under a mass of misconceptions. But no journal can exist long that lacks the wherewithal to pay its bills.

It may seem a small thing to sally forth and bring home one new subscriber, but it is not as easy as it seems. Moreover, it is the only method known to woman to put a party organ on its feet.

Large numbers even of the members of the National Woman's Party do not as yet subscribe for EQUAL RIGHTS. This may be their misfortune, but it merely is our fault. Those who once subscribe seldom discontinue. Therefore, the principal thing is to get them to begin.

If we all pull together we can not only make our journal a going concern, but we can also, with a minimum of effort, accomplish a maximum of educational work. The space which this appeal takes will be wasted unless you who read it respond. We are not voicing theories; we are phrasing practical facts.

No one person, and no small group, can make Equal Rights a success. "The whole strain" is on each one of us, so let us work together with a will

MAKING MARRIAGE A CRIME

THE President of the Board of Education of Great Britain, Mr. E. Wood, announces that in some 87 areas the Education Committee has recommended that married women should not be employed, or should cease to be employed. He denies emphatically that this action is designed to find openings for unemployed male teachers, but he offers no explanation of the fact that the vacancies created are usually filled by men, even by married men. The situation in Great Britain is precisely similar to that which still exists in many American communities, where marriage on the part of a woman teacher constitutes ground for dismissal. We wonder why "educators" regard marriage as such a wicked sin on the part of a woman?

Since, in our opinion, the welfare of the race depends upon upholding and honoring this institution, we deplore the tendency of those who have the education of coming generations in their hands to designate marriage as a crime.

THE CASE OF WOMEN AGAINST CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

THE case of women against Cambridge University, which is being discussed so generally in the English press and in the Parliament as well, is of universal interest. Despite the long fight for equal educational opportunities for men and women, the latter have a long road to travel before they arrive at the point of vantage now occupied by men in the older and higher grade institutions of learning. This is notoriously true in the universities and colleges of the United States, where nominally "the doors may be open to women," but where actual equality of opportunity is persistently denied them. There are in existence several State universities, institutions supported by the taxation of the property of women as well as men, where women are not admitted upon equal terms with men students. Such a state of affairs must be abhorrent to right-thinking men and women of every land, who will find the case of the English women against Cambridge worthy of close attention.

A writer in the *London Nation and Athenaeum* of July 7 discusses the question most exhaustively, pointing out that "Cambridge is a public institution which must reflect, not indeed the particular governments or parties, but the general structure of society and the general temper of the age. It cannot be sacrificed to the desire, natural and healthy though it may be, for bizarre and recondite experiment, nor be turned into a kind of Yellowstone Park for males."

The phraseology of this is most intriguing, and calls to mind a certain well-known institution of learning in our own country that would like to continue indefinitely as "a kind of Yellowstone Park for males."

From the article in question the following excerpts will be of interest:

"IT looks as if the long controversy over the position of women at Cambridge would come to a head during the committee stage of the Universities Bill, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will take the opportunity to put an end to what has become rather a tedious and ridiculous situation. It would serve no purpose to recount the full history of this long struggle, but it may be convenient to recapitulate in the barest outline its quite recent developments. In 1920 a proposal to admit women to full membership of the university, with certain qualifications, was defeated, largely with the aid of the non-resident vote; and a few months later an alternative proposal to facilitate the establishment of a separate Women's University was also rejected. Then the genius of compromise which lurks even in academic shades was set to work; and in 1921 a scheme was prepared which, while according to women the coveted status of 'membership' with many of its privileges, debarred them from actually holding seats upon the Governing Body, or upon its organ the Council, but empowered them to elect two assessors to sit with the latter body. But even this compromise failed to win approval, the Die-hards countering with a proposal, which was carried by a large majority, to confer upon duly qualified women titles of degrees *et prœterea nihil*. There, so far as the university is concerned, the matter rests.

"Amid the welter of pamphleteering and personalities, of concession and secession, of doctrinaire egalitarianism and blind, anti-reforming prejudice, which have added spice to this as to other academic conflicts, the non-academic spectator may be excused for occasionally losing his way. It may, we think, be helpful towards forming an intelligent judgment on the present situation if we attempt to disentangle for separate discussion several issues which are to become rolled up into one.

"(1) First, it is desirable that in this varied and heterogeneous world there should be *some* universities, or at least *one* university, of which the education of men is the one and only *raison d'être*, and from which the female element is either, if possible, excluded altogether, or allowed to penetrate only on terms which shall ensure that nothing is allowed to interfere with that single, all-absorbing aim? A sincere conviction that this is so is at least one element in the mental outfit of the opposition at Cambridge; and it is a conviction about which there is nothing inherently absurd. On social and psychological grounds it is possible that *some* young men, even in this latter age, might 'get more out of' their college careers—out of contact with each other and with those quaint entities called Dons who exist for their warning and amusement—if they were removed for the moiety of the year nominally spent in study from the attractions of feminine society; and it is even possible that to the gates of such a monastiq university the steps of such young men might sometimes, by Providence or by their parents' foresight, be guided. On educational grounds—well, the higher education of women is still a *comparatively* new activity; and while it may be probable, it cannot even now be regarded as certain that it is ideally conducted on exactly the same lines as men's. It might turn out to be a good thing that there should be *some* place or places where young men could be isolated from the twin risks of distorted curricula and distracted eyes. The first question, therefore, cannot be regarded at present as finally solved.

"(2) But there is the less reason to worry about it since the answer to the second question admits, in our opinion, of no such doubt at all. Supposing it desirable that there should be one or more such universities, is Cambridge called upon to immolate itself for the purpose? The answer is surely that it is not, and for two reasons. The first, put in its most cynical form, is that it is of no use to shut the door of the corn-barn when the fowls are inside. It is not practical politics to evict the women's colleges from Cambridge, or to restrict either the educational facilities which their members enjoy, or their opportunities for social intercourse with the other sex. The accord of titular degrees and the recent action of the library authorities in throwing open their pastures to women on virtually the same terms as to men combine with the spirit of the age to render any retracing of steps impossible. But many would prefer to put the argument in a more positive form. Cambridge is traditionally and honorably connected in the most intimate manner with the higher education of women. It is there that the Sidgwicks labored, and that pioneer work was done. If any university is to be marked out for permanent monasticism, there could be no more inappropriate choice than Cambridge.

"THE other argument tending to the same conclusion seems to us to be equally final. Any reasoning which proceeds on the assumption that Cambridge is merely one of many universities is based upon a misleading premise. Cambridge is one of *two* universities which, taken together, are unique in their influence and prestige, in their social arrangements and their intellectual atmosphere. They may not be better than other universities, but they are different. Cambridge is a public institution, which *must* reflect, not indeed the opinions of particular governments or parties, but the general structure of society and the general temper of the age. It cannot be sacrificed to the desire, natural and healthy though it may be, for bizarre and recondite experiment, nor be turned into a kind of Yellowstone Park for males.

"(3) But, it may be said, have not the women already obtained all that is really material to them? Are they not in danger, having won the substance, of wresting out of pure pique for the shadow? The grant of titular degrees has removed a genuine grievance which was wounding alike to the prestige and to the economic prospects of the women students; and the university, as has just been said, has not been slow to interpret generously its new obligations towards them. What is to be gained by clamoring for the label of 'membership?'

"Now, here again it is easy to be cynical. University business is not to most people a thrilling pursuit, nor is the good old sport of 'comma-hunting' always attractive to the finest intellects. 'Any woman,' a member of the Cambridge Senate has been heard to remark, 'can have my seat on the General Board of Studies for twopence.' But it is not really open to any Englishman to deride the whole machinery of democratic government because it is often boring and sometimes ineffective. For those who have the taste, honorable and useful careers are to be found in university administration as in other academic pursuits; and those who have not, do well to value, even if they only rarely use, the right to take part in a discussion and to cast a vote on any matter in which they may be keenly

interested. Apart from the fact that numerous posts of honor and emolument are still closed to women, the staffs of the women's colleges are under a real disability in that they have no direct method of influencing decisions which concern them greatly, or of bringing their knowledge and experience to bear: and the organs of university government are the weaker for their absence. While there may have been much to be said for the rejected compromise of 1921 *as* a compromise, full membership seems now the only adequate solution.

"(4) If this is granted, should Parliament force the necessary action on the university, or leave it to be taken in due course by a reformed Senate? It is urged that parliamentary intervention in such a matter would be a regrettable interference with the liberty of the university, and would arouse feelings of bitterness and resentment which would give the new arrangement a bad start. We cannot think that this argument carries much weight. Precisely similar action was taken half a century ago with regard to the admission of Nonconformists, with undoubtedly beneficial results; and the discretion of the university and the colleges in many important matters is in any case to be drastically invaded by the Statutory Commissioners. It is too late to prevent the growth of 'feeling' over the question; but academic 'feeling,' while peculiarly intense in its way, is not in practice found incompatible with loyal co-operation for the good of the university, or with a sensible and decent-mannered acceptance of *faits accomplis*. The decisive consideration, in our opinion, is that several years must elapse before a reformed Senate can be brought into being, and more, possibly, before it takes the inevitable step; and that meanwhile the present position of uncertainty and no-confidence is in danger of impairing the efficiency of the women's colleges, hampering them in their selection both of students and teachers, and making unfair demands on their loyalty and their good spirits. Cambridge has messed about with its problem long enough; let Parliament act."

MIRIAM FINN SCOTT AND HER WORK

ANOTHER well-known member of the Editorial Committee of EQUAL RIGHTS is Miriam Finn Scott, child diagnostician, writer, lecturer and feminist.

"I am very glad to be one on the Board of EQUAL RIGHTS, and I wish I could give more actual service," writes Mrs. Scott. "But I am entirely with you on the point that the most constructive contribution any woman can make for the advancement of women—the whole human race—is to do her particular job as nearly one hundred per cent. as it is within her power. That is what I am trying to do."

Mrs. Scott, author of "How to Know Your Child," "Meeting Your Child's Problem," and the founder of The Children's Garden, is a pioneer in her profession—that of child diagnostician. Mrs. Scott is a brilliant example of what may be achieved when a thorough academic training is combined with an original and intuitive mind that has found its greatest text-book to be life itself.

While still in college Mrs. Scott had direction of the first public roof-playground opened in New York City, where she daily had charge of over one thousand children. For years, in connection with various educational institutions, she had charge of special work, originated by herself, among children. "Knowing Children" then became the foundation of her work. From the beginning she has worked in a great laboratory of children, her aim being to develop the child to the fullest and best of his potentialities. Soon parents began to learn of Mrs. Scott's special knowledge, and soon they were coming to her in ever-growing numbers with the problems of their children; and thus out of experience she developed her unique profession of "Child Diagnostician."

Her method is to study the individual child, his limitations, his strength, his environment, and then in the light of that knowledge, direct his training.

The fundamentals behind Mrs. Scott's work can be simply stated. In everyone, adults as well as children, there are unnumbered qualities and faculties which have thus far been ignored—vast possibilities which have never been recognized and therefore never realized. There are good qualities scarcely less wonderful and useful, which are as unknown to us as was electricity a hundred years ago, and which are capable of development. And there are destructive forces in people working against them perhaps without their ever being aware of their existence. To know *what composes the individual*—to eliminate or control these inimical forces—to discover the best qualities and stimulate their best development: in brief, to help each individual to become his most useful self—this is Mrs. Scott's life work; to try to tell others concretely and simply to do this for themselves is her message to the world.

Though Mrs. Scott's work has naturally been directed at children (since in childhood faults are most easily eliminated, and the individual is most easily started in the direction of his or her best growth), she applies her ideas also to adults. She considers no person too old, if only he be in earnest, to be helped to the discovery of his most effective self and helped toward its most effective development.

Mrs. Scott has given expression to her ideas in many ways. She has contributed many articles to the home magazines, such as Good Housekeeping, The Delineator, The Ladies' Home Journal, The Woman's Home Companion, and others, and through them has reached a vast audience. Her books, "How to Know Your Child" and "Meeting Your Child's Problem," have brought her into contact with a different group of people. Her lectures, however, are her most direct appeal, and it is in them that most people want to hear her tell of her work.

As a speaker, Mrs. Scott has not only a great and original message, but she has a vivid and magnetic personality and a power of glowing expression which lift her lectures to a level where audiences are thrilled.

In speaking of her work, Mrs. Scott says:

Whatever knowledge I have on the development of the human being is based on all-around knowledge of life. It is because I have touched life deeply at first hand, including the greatest of all experiences, that of being a mother, that I feel I can speak on the subject of human development with insight, knowledge, and I hope with true and sympathetic understanding.

I have had, as I confessed to you before, a fairly sound academic training, have earned my degree and have taken special work at universities. This academic training has had its greatest value to me in emphasizing how unrelated it is to the vital realities of life. And so I feel that my right to claim any knowledge of human nature and how to guide it toward its best development is the result of what I have discovered for myself through my own practical experience.

I have been actively connected with the most prominent social settlements in America, and through my work have come to see the need of the mother's point of view in every-day political life.

ANNE MARTIN OF NEVADA

THE following is an excerpt from an article in *Time and Tide*, the organ of the British feminists:

"The apostle of a great movement usually has a keyword which, slipping again and again into speech and writing, is illuminative both of aim and personality.

"The keyword of Anne Martin, foremost among American feminists, is 'humanized.' Her effort is bent toward bringing about a humanized government and a humanized world. She wants men and women to have an equal chance, for the good of the race, and as one step only to this end, she urges that they share alike in public office.

"Equality laws make good and politically heartening reading on the statute books, she admits, but only women in power can give them practical consequence. Women must themselves tear down what remains of sex discrimination. Theirs is now the battle to win or lose. If an Utopian State were established tomorrow, a feminist movement would still be necessary, so let us get equality *now*, she urges.

"Here is a philosophy of direct action, bold, determined, steadfast, backed by hot enthusiasms and cool intelligence, grounded in thought and study. In it, one finds Anne Martin, woman and worker. * * *"

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

THE National Woman's Party has established branch headquarters in Rochester at the Powers Hotel. Miss Fred Lee Woodson, representing the New York branch of the party, went to Rochester last week to assist leaders of this organization in the campaign for the proposed Equal Rights amendment that will be introduced in Congress at the beginning of the next session.

Miss Woodson said that the campaign will be focused not only on the Federal amendment, but also on changes in the laws of the State of New York.

"Simultaneous campaigns are being carried on in all the States of the Union, to bring about Federal recognition of women's rights," Miss Woodson said. "The campaign in Colorado, for instance, which is being directed by Alice Paul, in conjunction with Dr. Caroline Spencer and other leaders there, will be dramatized in the form of a pageant, an elaboration of the theme of the pageant presented recently at Seneca Falls. It will be presented in the Garden of the Gods.

"In Rhode Island, Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer, wife of the sugar king, is holding meetings at the social centres, Naragansett Pier, Newport and other places. She will lead a large delegation of Rhode Island women, headed by Mrs. Sara Algeo, to interview the United States Senators and Representatives from that State.

"In a number of States the National legislators have pledged themselves to the equality amendment. This is true in New Mexico, the entire State delegation to both Houses having come out in favor of equal rights, it is said.

"During the last session of the New York State Legislature a law was passed, largely due to the activities of the National Woman's Party, it is said, that removed discriminations against women in the inheritance laws and in several other respects.

"Meetings are being planned in various parts of the city, at which the legal discriminations against women will be explained in detail. Among these will be mentioned the fact that in this State the husband has property rights in the wife's services, while the wife has no corresponding right. Also the father, to the exclusion of the mother, owns and controls the services of minor children. The law governing the administration of estates also discriminates against women, fathers being preferred to mothers, brothers to sisters, and so on.

"In New York women are denied a right long prized by men—that of a trial by a jury of their peers. Upon marriage in New York a woman loses rights that are enjoyed by single women and by the humblest and most ignorant men—that of determining their citizenship and of choosing their legal residence.

"Furthermore, according to the laws of New York State, wives are not equally protected when conjugal rights are violated. The laws for the punishment of sex offenses discriminate against women."

Miss Woodson plans to complete the organization of the Thirty-ninth Congressional District as well as that of the Thirty-eighth District. She declared that she now is planning to complete the ground work for an intensive campaign later in the year.

Miss Paul Visits Illinois.

RECENTLY Miss Alice Paul had a conference in Chicago with Dr. Dora Hendrickson, Illinois membership chairman and acting State chairman, with regard to the sending of deputations to all Illinois Congressmen, in order to line them up in favor of the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the Federal Constitution before Congress convenes in December. It was decided to call a meeting of the Illinois State Committee at once, to start these deputations, and to elect a permanent State chairman.

Miss Paul also conferred in Chicago with Miss Genevieve Melody, national chairman of the Teachers' Council, upon plans for the Council for the coming year, and upon ways and means in which teachers all over the country can help in the Federal Equal Rights campaign. Miss Melody already has on foot extensive organization and campaigning plans.

DR. FRANCES DICKINSON, cousin of Susan B. Anthony, and Miss Josephine Casey, national chairman of the Industrial Council of the Woman's Party, spoke at a meeting of the Chicago Branch on the Seneca Falls Conference, in which they both played prominent parts.

Colorado Warmly Welcomes Miss Paul.

ON August 1 Miss Paul arrived in Colorado Springs, where extensive preparations had been made to welcome her. Miss Helen Rich, on the staff of the *Evening Telegraph*, interviewed Miss Paul immediately upon her arrival, and incidentally became an active member of the Woman's Party upon the spot. Local publicity given to the Woman's Party plans has been excellent.

Miss Paul is the guest in Colorado Springs of Mrs. E. M. E. Solly, who is an enthusiastic advocate of Equal Rights, and whose sister, as it happens, married Lucretia Mott's grandson. Mrs. Solly came to Colorado Springs in the early days and is a noted figure in the town's history. She has always been a suffrage and Equal Rights worker.

All of the arrangements for Miss Paul's stay have been in the hands of Dr. Caroline Spencer, State Secretary. A luncheon was given in Miss Paul's honor by the local branch at the Antlers' Hotel on August 3. More than one hundred reservations had been made for this luncheon, but it has been postponed on account of the death of the Nation's Chief Executive.

On the afternoon of August 4 Miss Paul spoke before the State Bar Association on the subject of the legal position of women in Colorado and the proposed Equal Rights amendment. On the 7th she spoke before the Summer Quarter of the State University at Boulder, and on the 8th she addressed a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club at Boulder. On the 11th a luncheon was given in Miss Paul's honor at Denver by the Denver Branch of the Party.

A memorial pageant will be given in the Gardens of the Gods on September 16, 1923. Colorado Springs has been chosen for the pageant and State Convention of the National Woman's Party because it is the garden spot of this beautiful State. The pageant takes the form of a memorial ceremony in which the women of Colorado, with banners and garlands, celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first Equal Rights meeting ever held in the world—at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

The pioneer women of the Equal Rights movement—Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, will come from the past to remind us that woman's status is still far from being equal to man's. They will call together the women who attended that first Equal Rights Convention, seventy-five years ago. The Declaration of Principles which was stated at that time will be revealed in a very dramatic way. In this Declaration it is demanded that women be given Equal Rights with men in all customs, trades and professions. Colorado's pioneer women will enter, interpreting the progress of woman's rights status in their State. Inspired by the courage and ability of these brave leaders, the women of Colorado today demand an amendment to the United States Constitution giving Equal Rights to women. A cavalcade of women on horses richly caparisoned will bring in a huge illumined scroll bearing the words of this amendment.

A recessional will take place in which the women follow the amendment out into the world in token of their allegiance to this inspiring cause.

Alabama Legislature Considers Equal Rights Bills.

MARY C. PITTMAN, national organizer of the Woman's Party, who is directing the Woman's Party campaign in the Alabama Legislature, which is now in session, writes to the National Headquarters that 43 Equal Rights bills have been introduced in the Legislature.

Headquarters in the old Fourth National Bank Building in Montgomery have been donated for Woman's Party use, and Miss Pittman has explained the Woman's Party bills at a number of public meetings.

W. C. T. U. MADE NON-CHARITABLE BY VOLSTEAD ACT RECENT RULING IN NEW YORK STATE

ACCORDING to recent dispatches, for the first time in its history the property of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Poughkeepsie has been put on the tax assessor's books. One of the grounds on which the assessment is made, so it is understood, is that the New York State Tax Department has ruled that "the building owned by the organization is not entitled to exemption, since the W. C. T. U. is not a charitable or religious organization, but was formed principally for the suppression of the liquor traffic and, this object having been obtained by the passage of the Volstead Act, the organization is now 'superfluous.'"

This ruling of the Tax Department, doubtless, does not end the case, which will be watched with interest. A non-religious organization though the W. C. T. U. may frankly and obviously be, there is doubt as to whether a broad interpretation might not construe it to be both charitable and educational.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to August 3, 1923, $1,116,468.59.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, August 4, 1923, to August 17, 1923:

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Mrs. Elizabeth S. Rogers, N. Y.	25.00
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Mrs. Christine Helmsen, N. J.	10.00
Sale of Literature	2.10
Sale of Photograph	2.00
Rent of Rooms	52.00
Total receipts through August 17, 1923	$538.55
Total receipts December 7, 1912, to August 17, 1923	$1,117,007.04

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